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WITHELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

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WITHNELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1925.

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Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my report for last year. In compliance with the instructions received from the Ministry of Health, as embodied in circular 648, I have arranged the various heads of information in the order suggested, and have considered the period covered by the last five years.

I am instructed that my report should contain, as a minimum, information as follows:-

Natural and social conditions of the area.  
General provision of health services in the area.  
Sanitary circumstances of the area.  
Housing.  
Inspection and supervision of food.  
Prevalence of and control over infectious diseases.  
Maternity and child welfare.

You will, I feel sure, realise that, while much of the information given is so well known to you as to appear unnecessary, it is included primarily for the information of the Ministry of Health.

NATURAL and SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(1) Physical features and general character.

The district is part of the Chorley Union, and lies midway between Chorley and Blackburn. It contains the villages of Brinscall (including Withnell Mill), Withnell Fold, Abbey Village and Ollerton.

The total area of the district is variously given, but it may be said to be about 4780 acres. A considerable part consists of moorland, which is practically



uninhabited, and now forms a gathering ground for water, and is owned by the Liverpool Corporation. A large part has been planted with trees. The district is very hilly throughout, practically the whole of its extent varying from 300 to 1200 feet above sea level.

The soil is loamy, with a clay subsoil, and outcrops of shale and sandstone in several parts of the district.

The situation is very exposed, particularly to the east, and cold weather is experienced during a considerable part of the year. Rainfall is rather high. Prevailing winds are from South East to South West.

## (2) Population.

It may be interesting to give the population of the district for various years. In 1901 it was 3349, 1911 - 3399, 1920 - 2956, while the 1921 census gave the figures as 3461. For the year under consideration the estimated figures are 3498.

The number of inhabited houses (census 1921) is 774.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 790.

The rateable value is £14679, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £61.3.3.

## (3) Social conditions of the district.

The population is composed of the working class for the most part. The inhabitants are employed in two cotton mills and one paper mill in the district itself, and many go outside the council area to work in paper mills, cotton mills, and printing and bleaching works. A large brickworks and several quarries give employment to some, and there are about 40 small farms in the district.





There is practically no real poverty, and the amount of Poor Law relief is very small. No gratuitous medical relief is called for officially; surgical and other specialised treatment can be obtained at the Preston and Blackburn Infirmaries, or the Chorley Cottage Hospital. At all works and mills the operatives voluntarily make small regular contributions to these institutions.

The district is fortunate in possessing fine swimming baths, with slipper bath and a vapour bath included, the gift of the late H. T. Parke Esq.

An Athletic Association is in a flourishing condition, comprising Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Sports and Literary Society sections.

A scheme for providing a children's playground is under consideration by the Council.

There is no species of employment in the district that may be considered to affect detrimentally the general health of the workers.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the figures desired by the Ministry of Health.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Births, 1925	45	20	25
Deaths, 1925	28	14	14

#### Rates per 1000 of the population.

	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Death rate from respirat. Tub.	Death rate under 1 year per 1000 births.
Mean of 10 years 1915-1924	16.05	12.15	0.77	62
1924	15.4	9.4	0.28	74
1925	12.8	7.9	0.56	66
Increase or decrease in 1925 on				
Ten years' avge.	-3.2	-4.2	-0.21	+4
Previous year	-2.6	-1.5	+0.28	-8





REMARKS:

You will note that there has been of recent years a gradual but very steady decrease in the birth rate of the district. I think that I may say with truth that the rate of 12.8 for the year 1925 is the lowest in the history of the district.

It is satisfactory, however, to find that the death rate has shown a decrease during the past few years. The rate of 7.9 for last year is one of the lowest recorded, and is well below the average for the rural districts of Lancashire. There were four deaths from cancer, two from pneumonia and five from heart disease.

You will note that the death rate from consumption for 1925 is exactly double that of the preceding year. It must be noted, however, that it is considerably less than the average for the ten previous years.


In common with the country in general, the infantile death rate shows a satisfactory decrease.

During the five years 1921-1925, the special causes of sickness to be noted were; Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox in 1921, Influenza in all the years under consideration, and Whooping Cough and Measles in 1925.

School closure was adopted on two occasions in the years 1921 and 1925.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES in the AREA.

The only hospital actually in the district, and belonging to the Council, is the Infectious Diseases Hospital in School Lane, Brinscall. There is accommodation for about 20 adults and 8 children and 2 nurses, or a larger number of patients, if children alone are



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considered. As the district has been very free from the visitations of infectious diseases (notifiable) of late years, it has not been necessary to open the hospital. Isolated cases are treated, under arrangement, at the Chorley Infectious Diseases Hospital at Heath Charnock, or, if conditions are considered satisfactory by the Medical Officer of Health, at their homes.

Smallpox. By arrangement with the Blackburn Health Authority, and payment of a retaining fee, one bed is available at the Smallpox Hospital at Finnington.

There is no hospital accommodation in the district for Tuberculosis, Maternity Cases, Children. The Infirmaries of Blackburn and Preston, and the Chorley Cottage Hospital are available for the inhabitants of the district.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children and homeless children in the area.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For infectious cases. By arrangement, from the Chorley Joint Hospital Board. Motor.
- (b) For non-infectious cases. Motor ambulances are readily obtainable from Blackburn or Chorley, and cars can be hired in district.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

None of these exist in the district (consultation and treatment), but there is a Babies' Welfare Association which is conducted voluntarily by ladies of the district, with the help of the district nurse, and under the auspices of the local District Nursing Association. It was





founded by Mrs. H. T. Parke, late of Withnell Fold, and its expenses are still borne by her.

It meets on alternate Thursdays at 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., in School Lane, Brinscall. Babies are inspected and weighed, and records are kept of each child.

The mothers receive help in the form of advice as to the feeding, clothing and general care of their babies. Tea is given.

I would be glad to see some ante-natal work incorporated in the Babies' Welcome scheme. At present, the only work of this nature is done by the medical men of the district in relation to their patients privately.

The district nurse is also able to advise those women who engage her services for their confinements.

The Babies' Welcome Association does not, as yet, work in co-ordination with the school Medical Service, or any County scheme of that nature.

A Health Week was held in the district in October last. This was the first effort of the kind in Withnell. On the whole a satisfactory interest was shown by the inhabitants, and the lectures were fairly well attended. The chief difficulty arose from the fact that the district is a scattered one, the three chief villages being one or two miles apart. It was consequently necessary to hold meetings in all centres, and this naturally caused the attendances to be smaller. The special cinema lectures for the children and mothers were exceptionally well attended.





## Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health: Thomas P. Leighton, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. Salary £80 per annum. He is a part-time officer, and is also Medical Officer of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Other public offices held by him: Public Vaccinator and District Medical Officer Chorley Union. Medical Officer P.O.

Sanitary Inspector: Alec Penney. Salary £70 per annum. He also holds the positions of Surveyor, Water-works manager, Sewage Works and Baths Manager. He is also Meat Inspector.

There are no arrangements for professional nursing in the home, apart from the daily visits of the District Nurse.

There is a district Nursing Association in the district. This is a provident scheme conducted by a local committee, and is assisted by an endowment fund. At present one nurse is employed. She is also qualified in midwifery and her services are very generally made use of in this respect. The Babies' Welfare may be considered to be under the aegis of this association, but no arrangement exists between it and the Council in respect of Child Welfare work. Monthly nursing is not undertaken by the Association.

Two Midwives are registered and practising in the area.

## Legislation in Force.

There are no local acts or orders in operation in the district.

General adoptive acts are:-

Private Street Works Act 1892 (October 16th 1895).  
Public Health Amendment Act 1890 (October 16th 1895).  
Baths and Wash-houses Act 1846-90 (November 10th 1925).



Dates in brackets indicate dates at which the provisions became operative.

Bye-laws relating to public health:-

- Cleansing of foot-ways.
- Prevention of nuisances.
- New streets and buildings.
- Common lodging-houses and slaughter-houses.

These all became operative on July 20th, 1895.

All are satisfactorily administered.

There is no official co-operation with the medical and ancillary services of the National Health Insurance, Voluntary Hospitals or Poor Law or other agencies.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the AREA.

##### (1) Water Supply.

This is obtained from the Liverpool Corporation. A goit passes from the Roddlesworth reservoirs to the Anglesarke reservoirs of the Corporation. At a point in the district, water is pumped into a reservoir situated on "The Heights." There it is passed through sand filters to a covered reservoir from which it is distributed to the various parts of the district. The water is used, for the main part, for domestic purposes. Works in the district have special supplies of their own.

The supply is constant, and there is no restriction as to quantity.

Approximately 742 houses are supplied direct, and some 34 depend upon springs or stand pipe.

No serious possibilities of contamination have been met with, and there does not appear to be any liability to lead solvent action. In former years, after an abnormal rainfall, complaints were received of colouring matter in the water supply. This was found to be peaty





matter in suspension. Since, however, two new and additional filter beds were built in 1923, there has been no further trouble in this respect. In 1924 a certain amount of bacterial impurities were found in samples of water taken from the pump well on the goit, and the stream supplying it. Water taken from the reservoir itself was found to be free from contamination. The Liverpool Chief Engineer was interviewed, and he at once took precautions to prevent any contamination of water by neighbouring field drainage.

The goit is completely covered by concrete where it passes through the village.

#### Rivers and Streams.

These, for the most part, run into the Liverpool Corporation's waterway, and are under the care of the Corporation's inspectors. The others run north and west and come under the action of the various works using them. The Inspector of the Ribble Joint Commission takes action in the matter of pollution.

#### Drainage and Sewage.

The Drainage system is not to be considered the best for the district, as it has resulted in the necessity for three separate areas of sewage. It would appear that an original scheme for Brinscall and Withnell, including Abbey Village, with its centre at the last-named village, would have been possible and easily worked. The village of Withnell Fold, by virtue of its situation, must have its own system.

The drainage is, however, fairly able to deal with all calls upon it, and many improvements have been made in recent years.





The sewage is treated in three distinct areas.

Brinscall:- Only here is any attempt made to separate the sewage from the drainage. Sedimentation and filtration. Sprinkler beds are used. The final effluent is discharged into a brook flowing into the neighbouring parish of Wheelton. The sewer is ventilated by manholes.

Abbey Village:- The method used here is precipitation by Iron Alum, followed by bacteria beds, hence through filter beds to be finally passed to an irrigation field. The effluent is discharged into a neighbouring brook. Ventilation of sewer by manholes and shafts.

Withnell Fold:- Covered septic tanks are used, whence the sewage is passed through filter beds, irrigated and the effluent turned into the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

I may say that, in the reports of the Inspector upon the character of the effluent from the three sewage systems, your district is always placed among the most satisfactory areas.

The Ollerton and Chorley Road district has no proper drainage system, but a scheme will be commenced shortly, and will necessitate the extension of the Withnell Fold sewage works.

A few isolated farms, houses and cottages are dependent upon private septic tanks, cesspools, middens and ditches.

The drains and sewers are under careful supervision, and are, at regular intervals, flushed and tested.



### Closet Accommodation.

This consists of ash closets, privy middens, pail closets, fresh water closets and waste water closets.

Privy middens have been practically abolished, and are now found at a few isolated spots only.

The fresh water closet system is used in most of the houses in Abbey Village.

In Brinscall and Withnell Fold, the pail closet is generally in use.

The number of pail closets at end of 1925 is	554.
" " " F.W. " " " " "	196.
" " " W.W. " " " " "	44.

Dry ashpits are attached to the yards of most houses, but a fair number of covered ash bins are in use.

I regret to have to report that there is no definite scheme for the conversion of pail closets to the water-borne system. The desirability of this move has been brought to the notice of the Council on very many occasions during the past ten years. On the occasions on which visits have been paid to the district by representatives of the Ministry of Health, surprise has been expressed that, in a district that appears to be so enterprising in other directions, nothing has been done in this very important matter. It is unnecessary for me to point out the many advantages of the water closet system over the expensive, unhealthy and unsightly pail closet system. According to the present arrangements, these closets are emptied in the daytime, and I have had reports that, on many occasions, the operations of emptying pails and delivering milk have been taking place simultaneously in the same back road of one of the villages.





I trust to be able to report at end of the present year that a definite move has been made in the matter of this very necessary conversion. The present sewage systems, with the proposed extension at Withnell Fold, could deal effectively with all consequent increase in sewage.

The following are the particulars of conversions taking place in 1925, and the approximate alterations during the past five years.

		<u>During 1925.</u>	<u>1921-1925.</u>
	To f.w.closets.	1	12
Privies.	To w.w. "	Nil	Nil
	To pails.	Nil	32
	To f.w.closets.	6	6
	To w.w. "	Nil	Nil
	Waste water to fresh w.cts.	Nil	Nil
	Ashbins in place of fixed receptacles	4	15

The Local Authority does not contribute towards the cost of conversion. All new property is provided with water closets.

#### Scavenging.

On the whole the system in the district is well organised, though the actual difficulties are great, because of the general use of pail closets, and the small number of portable ash bins in use. Pails soon become faulty, some of the contents are spilled when being emptied, and I myself have seen excreta splashed from the carts, when passing over rough portions of road. Also, as pails are not kept in duplicate, these are usually dirty and objectionable.

The Local Authority is responsible for the whole of this work. Two horses and four carts with four men are available for the removal of house refuse and excreta. Three men do the scavenging work.





There is a tip for house refuse, and excreta is taken by farmers. There is no destructor in the district.

#### Sanitary Inspections.

My Sanitary Inspector reports that, during 1925, he has visited 47 premises for purposes of inspection.

13 informal and no statutory notices were served. There was no need for the serving of legal notices, and the defects were remedied after informal notice was given.

Definite defects or nuisances discovered numbered 53, of which 50 were remedied.

#### Smoke Abatement.

No special action has been necessary. The time limit for this district is six minutes per hour. Ten observations were taken. There were no legal proceedings.

There are no offensive trades in the district.

#### Workshops and workplaces.

Condition is generally fairly good. Some defects in sanitary accommodation, windows and roofs have been pointed out by me after inspections, and I anticipate that these will be remedied immediately.

There are no common lodging-houses in the district.

#### Schools.

No special report is called for under this head.

The sanitary condition of all schools is now satisfactory.

#### INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There has been no inadequacy in the amount of milk supplied to the area. I have received complaints, from



time to time, of poor quality of milk, and was in communication with the police authorities, with a view to tests. These were promised at once, and no report has been made to me of the discovery of defects. The quality of the milk is, on the whole, satisfactory.

There are 37 cowkeepers in the district, 30 of whom are on the register. Other than cowkeepers there are no dairymen or purveyors of milk. A general inspection of dairies and cowsheds has been made, and while the general condition was fair, several important defects were pointed out, and repairs and alterations which were necessary have either been completed or are in process of being carried out.

The date of L.G.B. regulations is September 28th, 1899. These are enforced in this district.

Air space for each cow is only defined in cases where cows are not usually grazed. This is given as 600 cubic feet per animal. No figure has been fixed for the cases where cows are habitually grazed.

The Milk and Dairies Act, 1915, and the Amendment Act of 1922, together with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are being administered so far as they apply to the area.

The Milk (special designations) Order, 1923, does not apply in the area, as no designated milk is prepared here.

No special arrangements exist for the inspection of dairy cows by veterinary surgeons.

No action has been taken with regard to Tuberculous milk or cattle. No such conditions have been found, except after killing. The Sanitary Inspector is Meat Inspector, and any diseased meat is at once destroyed.





Public Health Meat Regulations 1924 are enforced, but no scheme of marking has yet been put in action. As regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles, no action has been taken, with the exception of informal warnings in a few cases, in the matter of meat transport.

Slaughter Houses - private only (no public):-

	<u>In 1920.</u>	<u>In Jan.1925.</u>	<u>In Dec.1925.</u>
Registered	Nil	2	2
Licensed	Nil	2	2
Total:		2	2

PREVALENCE of and CONTROL over INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The district has been very free from notifiable infectious disease during the years under survey. The actual numbers are as follows:-

1921.	8 cases, of which 7 were Tuberculosis.
1922.	15 cases, " " 11 " " and 4 Pneumonia.
1923.	11 cases, " " 3 " " " 3 "
1924.	9 cases, " " 5 " " " 3 "

There has been nothing of the nature of an epidemic visitation. There is always a supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin in the district. This is kept by the Medical Officer of Health, and no delay need arise in its prompt use.

No cases of Encephalitis have been reported during the last five years. Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever have not appeared. Ten cases of Pneumonia have been reported during the same period.

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are made, when necessary, by the Manchester Public Health Laboratory Staff. No official examinations were made in 1925.





No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests, or of the immunization methods against Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

The Head Teachers or School Attendance Inspector report to me the definite occurrence of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, and carry out any remedies that may be suggested to limit the outbreak.

School Closure has been adopted twice in 1925, for Measles and Whooping Cough.

No official vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health, under the Smallpox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

No special infectious diseases have been compulsorily notifiable in the district during 1925. Influenza has not been severely prevalent, and no special inquiries have been undertaken in this connection. The mortality has been extremely slight.

Disinfection: 4 houses were disinfected in 1925. Formalin lamps are used. Disinfection is always performed after Phthisis. There is no disinfectant at the Hospital.

No facilities are available for the disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. Such cases are not usually found in the district.



# Notifiable Diseases during 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases at all Ages.	Years									
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
Small-pox	Nil										
Scarlet Fr.	1							1			
Diphtheria	Nil										
Enteric Fr.	Nil										
Puerperal F.	Nil										
Pneumonia	4							2		2	
Other Dis. generally Notifiable	Nil										
Erysipelas	5							1	2		2

The case of Scarlet Fever was removed to Hospital. No deaths took place in Hospital. There were 2 deaths from Pneumonia and 2 from Pul.Tuberculosis.

## Tuberculosis.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmon.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 .....								
1 .....								
5 .....								
10 .....								
15 .....								
20 .....								
25 .....								
35 .....		1				1		
45 .....						1		
55 .....								
65 and upwards								
Totals		1				2		



All Tuberculosis cases are promptly notified.

No action has been necessary under Articles 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 , or the Public Health Act, 1925, Sect. 62.

#### Maternity and Child Welfare.

So far as this district is concerned, the only scheme at present in existence is the Babies' Welfare Association, to which reference has been made in an earlier portion of my report.

#### HOUSING.

##### General Housing Conditions:-

On the whole, the general conditions may be considered satisfactory, though the standard of houses does not, in many cases, reach that aimed at by recent Government measures. Most are well built, and usually kept in a clean state. The greater number have two rooms and scullery below, and three bedrooms, though there are too many possessing only two bedrooms.

There are no back-to-back houses, and no congested areas.

##### Extent of Shortage or Excess:-

A certain shortage may be said to exist, from the fact that quite a fair number of houses are occupied by two families, the second family being usually the married son or daughter of the tenant. I am also informed that several marriages are being delayed because there are no vacant houses. I am convinced that several families at present occupying old houses, in somewhat indifferent condition, and without sufficient air space, sleeping accommodation &c. would welcome building operations in





the district.

Some of the inhabited houses are in many ways unsatisfactory, but cannot be thrown empty, because there is no other accommodation for the tenants.

There is no likelihood of any notable increase in the population for the present, as there are no signs of any development in the industry of the district, or along the lines of new establishments.

#### Overcrowding:-

This is found in the case of a few families only, where the numbers are much above the average, or where, from reasons of economy, two families, with children, occupy the same house. There are no means of dealing with this situation at present.

#### Fitness of Houses:-

The general character of the defects found in the houses that may be considered unsatisfactory are due to, firstly, insufficiency of space, secondly to structural defects such as damp walls and ceilings and floors, faulty roofs, defective windows and faulty drains. These are due in some cases to careless tenants, and in others to the failure of landlords to exercise proper supervision.

Under the Public Health and the Housing Acts, suspected unfit houses are periodically inspected, and any report from a tenant is at once investigated and necessary action taken.



Housing, as affected by conditions of water supply, closet accommodation, refuse disposal:-

Except a few outlying houses and farms, the whole of the houses have a good and plentiful supply of Council water.

I have already remarked upon the unsatisfactory character of the pail closet system, and also find that in several cases the closets themselves are in poor condition. The pails are emptied regularly once weekly, but unfortunately in the daytime.

Ashpits are emptied monthly, and bins fortnightly. Much of the refuse that is consigned to these receptacles could and should be burnt by householders. This would be a saving in labour, and would also lessen the risk of overflowing of the contents, on occasions when emptying has been delayed.

#### Unhealthy Areas:-

No complaints were received or representations made, in 1925, in regard to any unhealthy areas in the district.

#### Bye-laws.

New building bye-laws have been prepared.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS for the year 1925.

No. of new houses erected during the year:-

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))..2
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts -
  - (i) By the Local Authority ..... Nil
  - (ii) By other bodies or persons ..... 1

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's building scheme ..... Nil





Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :-.....

Have any advances been made during 1925 -

(a) By loans ? ..... No.      No. ... Nil.      Amount of loans ..... Nil

(b) By subsidy ? ... Yes.      No. ... 1.      Amount of subsidies .. £76.18.6.

Unfit Dwelling-houses -

Inspection:

- (1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .... 33
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..... 10.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..... Nil
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..... Nil

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices -

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..... 10

Action under Statutory Powers -

A. - Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 -

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
  - (a) By owners ... Nil.      (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... Nil.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close. Nil.



B. - \*Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
  - (a) By owners ... Nil.
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. Nil.

C. - Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:-

- (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ..... Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... Nil.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ..... Nil.
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... Nil.
- (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... Nil.

D. - No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops &c. .... Nil.

\* Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects. Notices with regard to drainage and other defects should be included under Sanitary Inspections on page 13.







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work report

Michael LDC

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Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1925 ..... Nil.



Chief Sanitary Requirements of District :-

Conversion of Pail Closets to Water-borne System.

(Signed) THOMAS P. LEIGHTON,  
Medical Officer of Health.

May 14th, 1926.



